

The National Republican.

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Amusements.  
NATIONAL—Joe Jefferson.  
CIRQUE—Vino Farnand and Mac-Nee Danvers.  
DIXIE MUSICAL—Matinee and evening performance.  
WIDMANN'S DRAMATIC COMPANY—Onion this evening.

Auction Sales.  
To-day.  
By WALTER B. WILLIAMS & Co.—Sale of \$20,000 worth of gold and silver watches, jewelry, &c.  
MONDAY, JANUARY 7, 1884.

SERGEANT MASON is advertised by a Philadelphia museum where he is on exhibition as the "nation's valorous hero." Such is fame.

FRANCE does not move forward in Tonquin with that impetuous ardor one might have looked for who read the nervous appeals of the London Times for the United States to do something about it.

NOW FOR IT IN OHIO. Really there seems to be danger that the democracy of that state will not be very harmonious during the present week. We can think of nothing that would ally the excitement. In the senatorial struggle our sympathies will be with the bottom dog when discovered. Drive on.

ENGLAND is waking up to the fact that she has been whipped by El Mahdi in Egypt. Not only so, but even her own jumping jack, the khedive, flouts her, and says if she won't fight he will crawl back to the sultan for protection. The plight of England in Egypt is truly pitiable. She will soon be like that poor little lion who seemed so unlikely to get any of Daniel in the lion's den.

HENRY VILLARD appears to be doing very well. He gets out of Northern Pacific with the general sympathy of the public, a good reputation, \$30,000 in cash, a large real property encumbered with half a million less than its value, and years enough before him in which to enjoy himself as a spectator of the play in which as an actor he gained much credit. He built the Northern Pacific.

Those grand double demonstrations in Ireland in the form of Nationalist and Orange meetings in the same town on the same day, the police and soldiers being required to keep the contending parties from annihilating each other, afford a grand opportunity for the orators on each side to try the experiment of "dividing time" after the fashion of the South Carolina red-shirts with the republicans.

THEOR JOHN SHARPE, in a discourse to his children at Salt Lake on Friday last, said that while in Washington recently he saw enough to convince him that "no power but that of the Almighty could save the Mormon people." As there is no very pronounced belief hereabouts that the power invoked will interfere in behalf of the "peculiar institution," there seems to be no reason to doubt that congress may at once proceed to wipe out polygamy without fear of consequences.

A SICKENING story of loss of life by fire came from St. Louis. Our dispatches tell the story in all its details. The picture of the crowd of frightened women and children trying to escape the devouring flames is calculated to awaken the strongest sentiments of horror and helplessness. While it is possible that many supposed in the confusion to be lost may yet turn out to have escaped, it is still evident that sorrow and desolation have been carried into many a stricken home.

DOWN IN KENTUCKY the senatorial fight is growing hot. The opponents of Corro Gordo Williams have suddenly discovered that he is distressingly old. The amount of sympathy his decrepit and feeble condition has evoked among Joe Blackburn's friends would bring tears to the eyes of a fire fighter. They look of him as if he was a relic of the revolution, and beg with amazingunction that the man may be given a rest from further swelling himself to serve an inglorious country.

Now LET our country be a good little country, and say that Mr. Matthews (read) is the greatest man alive. Then he will by his great and gently on our country's little head, and tell it that it continues to be good it will some day grow up and be a big enough country for some great man like him to be born in. But if our country is ruled and tells Mr. Arnold that he is the best advertised humbug we have had here since Oliver Wilde, and that he cannot make his absurd airs go down with us, then he will go home and write a book, in which he will show our country to be no great shakes after all. Let the country have a care.

SOME statistics given out at the late meeting of the directors of the Northern Pacific show seemingly that the road has an engagingly ample sufficient, with conservative management, to render its future assuredly prosperous. Vice President Coker stated that the gross earnings from June 30 to Dec. 31, 1883, (December being estimated), were \$2,885,000; operating expenses, including interest, taxes, and betterments to Oct. 31, 1883, \$4,422,000; net earnings, \$2,211,222. It is estimated that the gross earnings for the year will be \$10,000,000 and the operating expenses \$7,500,000, making the total net earnings \$2,500,000. The interest charges for the fiscal year are estimated at \$3,300,000, leaving a net surplus of \$1,450,000. These figures hardly seem to justify the central idea upon which the late campaign against the securities of the

road was so successfully conducted, viz that the long road running through a sparsely settled country could not earn enough to meet its current liabilities. But, then, figures sometimes lie.

The Reign of Humbug.

Honesty and virtue in the people are not alone competent to secure good government; there must be intelligence as well. The capacity of honest people for being humbugged has no ascertained limit. This is shown by the confidence displayed by the charlatans who for years have deceived the people that they can continue to deceive in the same way on the tariff question. In order to understand clearly the progress by which King Humbug bears away, it will be well to state with some precision the Calhoun method of misleading the southern mind. He made southerners believe they paid not only all the taxes of the nation, but three or four times as much more to northern manufacturers. His first and main proposition that the exports actually paid the duties on imports was supported by saying substantially: "The price of cotton is made in England and governed by the wants of English manufacturers. We get ten cents per pound for it. We should get the same were there no American tariff. We export say \$100,000,000 of cotton and other products and take our pay in \$100,000,000 worth of goods on which our government levies 60 per cent., and which we have to pay in order to remunerate us for the cotton. Then we sell cotton at Lowell and Providence and have to take pay in goods at prices artificially raised 60 per cent. by the fulgurant tariff, and hence we have to give away sixty halves of cotton every time we sell forty halves. Were there no tariff we would save sixty halves on every trade of 100 halves."

This statement held the form of absolute demonstration, and carried conviction to millions of minds; yet it was rank humbug, as we will now prove. There are several ways of doing it, each conclusive.

1. If the planters continued to raise cotton, and sacrificed 60 per cent. to get their pay, it is clear that the cost of raising it did not exceed 40 per cent. of the price at which it was sold, because they could not or would not have continued, and all the time extended, the business of planting without the temptation of profit. It was not true that cotton could be raised at 40 per cent. of its market price. The price was 10 cents, and cotton could not be grown at 4 cents per pound, as we see. A single slave could cultivate an average of five acres yearly, and five acres yielded an average of 150 pounds per acre, or 750 pounds in all. At 10 cents this yielded \$75, and 40 per cent. of \$75 is \$30. Now, if slaves cost \$500 each, and they did, and interest was 6 per cent., and it was not less, then the interest on the slave that took charge of five acres amounted to the entire proceeds of 40 per cent. of sales, and the planter lost the interest on cost of land, on cost of tools, on cost of transportation, on cost of overseer, and on entire cost of food and clothing of his colored brother while he lived, and total cost of him when he died. It was said triumphantly that cotton was king. Nothing in this country is king that doesn't pay. You might as well say the poor house is king as to say any business is which runs people in debt at that rate. Did the planters who were constantly losing money at that rate keep increasing their acreage each year and buy more land, and grab all the new lands of Mississippi, Arkansas, and Texas for the sake of losing more money? No one can believe that. Did they fight to preserve an institution that was eating them out of house and home? No one can believe it for a moment. Cotton never became king by running everybody in debt. Humbug was king.

2. The total expenses of the government were about \$25,000,000 in round numbers under the tariff of 1824, mostly raised by the tariff, and paid in part as follows:  
On sugar and molasses, exclusively foreign products, and used for their benefit chiefly..... \$2,300,000  
On tea, principally consumed at the north..... 2,000,000  
On spirits, principally consumed at the north, the south using whiskey..... 1,600,000  
On wine, principally consumed at the north..... 700,000  
Total..... \$6,600,000

The tobacco, \$12,400,000, was an article, the duties on which, and other articles used by both sections in the proportion of say 2:20, or 1:10, the southern and middle states at the north. The northern portion would be about 11,000,000.

3. Making the total northern portion..... \$13,000,000  
Making the total southern portion..... 7,000,000  
Of course Calhoun claimed that the south maintained the north, and hence had to pay for all wines, brandies, silks, and jewelry in the end, but there came a time, as some may remember, when for four years southern trade was cut short off, and for several years more southerners could not pay their old debts and have not yet paid them, and this trifling circumstance utterly exploded that insinuation and the forty-halo theory also.

4. The materials which the planter had to buy in order to cultivate cotton, and not produced at the south, were all purchased cheaper after the tariff than before. The slaves were born at the south and the tariff did not add to the cost of their production. The corn, rice, potatoes, and bacon, on which they fed, was also chiefly produced at the south and cost no more after than before the tariff. This left tools, guns, clothes, hats, and shoes for the negroes, and all of them were lower after the tariff began to produce results. The wines, brandies, silks, and luxuries imported, and consumed at the south, so far as they were raised in price by the tariff, were paid for by the south as their portion, and this was just.

5. The attempt of the Calhounites of to-day to prove that the burden of taxation falls on the laborers at the north shows that they are shy of playing with the edge tool of their old theory, as we showed on Saturday.

Now, take a step further. The whole Calhoun theory being shown false, the question as to what amount of real foundation there was in it must be considered. Well, suppose for argument's sake we admit for a moment that the price of some articles was raised by the tariff, to what extent did this affect the planter and reduce his profits? The vines used by the planter he paid duty on because he drank them the same as Astor or Glard paid on theirs. This silks and lace he paid for because his wife and daughters wore them. None of these things were any

part of the cost of growing cotton. What his slaves ate was unaffected by the tariff. All that is left is what the slave who raised the cotton wore. Each slave was allowed two suits per year. The summer suit took six yards of calico, which cost 10 cents per yard, amounting to 75 cents. The coarse cloth for the winter suit cost \$1.75, and hats and shoes \$1.50, in all, \$4. The slaves made their own clothes, so labor cannot be reckoned. Now, allowing that the whole slave population, every man, woman, and sucking baby, to have been utilized in planting, and each one provided with two suits per year, the whole outfit is but \$12,000,000 annually, and granting 60 per cent. of it to have been owing to the tariff, the whole cost of the tariff to the south was only \$7,000,000 annually, instead of \$125,000,000 or \$175,000,000, as was claimed. This is not one-fifth of the benefit conferred annually upon the south by a single Yankee invention. Whitney's cotton gin, the direct result of the tariff, put more than five times that amount into the planter's hands every year after it was perfected, and yet southern orators split the sky with their bewails over the abominable outrages of a national tariff. Great is King Humbug.

Emory Speer and His Bourbon Enemies.

Emory Speer served in congress as an independent from a Georgia district, being chosen by the combined votes of independent democrats and white and black republicans. But for the votes of black men he could never have been elected. In the southern bourbon vocabulary "negro supremacy" consists of the rule of a majority, however small, which would have been a minority but for black votes, however few. Thus: If there are 20,000 white voters and 1,000 black voters in a district, and the white voters are equally divided, then which ever side gets a few more negro votes than the other has of course "put the negro on top," and this is negro supremacy. In 1878 Mr. Speer was elected by 10,507, against 10,075. In 1880 he was re-elected by 12,632, against 5,530. In 1882 he was defeated by 11,550, by 11,015. The population in his district is as follows:

	White.	Colored.
Bartholomew	2,800	1,000
Chatham	2,410	678
Effingham	1,920	520
Fannin	7,112	129
Franklin	9,972	1,192
Greene	8,076	2,110
Gilmer	8,704	129
Jefferson	16,016	2,815
Liberty	7,712	1,000
Lowndes	15,000	2,000
Madison	11,000	1,000
McClintock	5,000	7,000
Morgan	12,000	9,000
Newton	12,000	1,000
Quitman	4,000	1,000
Richmond	3,000	1,000
Wilkes	2,000	1,000
Worth	2,000	1,000
Total	120,000	45,000

Only three counties with black majorities. In Georgia, according to the census of 1880, 21.78 per cent. of the whites and 19.78 per cent. of the blacks are males of voting age. In Mr. Speer's district, therefore (the ninth), there are 30,395 white and 8,024 black males of voting age—a total of 38,929 men entitled to vote. In 1880 the total vote cast in the district, as shown above, was 21,242, or less than 55 per cent. of the whole. In 1882 the total vote was 23,484, being 63 per cent. of the whole. In 1880 he had 4,000 more votes than there were black men of the voting age. In 1882 he had 3,300 more than the same. If the same proportion of blacks as of whites failed to vote at each election, and if he received every black vote that was cast, then in 1880 he received 7,910 white and 4,743 black votes, and in 1882 6,051 white votes to 5,361 black votes. But the truth is, that at the last election bulldozing must have been resorted to, thereby cutting down the black vote. For every one thus prevented from voting a white one must be added to the above estimate to account for the votes returned as cast for him. Our reason for saying that there must have been bulldozing is that the race feeling raged so fiercely that months afterward, although Speer had been defeated, white bourbons gloried their hatred and passion by barbarous outrages upon negroes who had voted for him. Five of these offenders are now undergoing their sentence in the Albany penitentiary, having been first convicted and afterward admitting their guilt.

Mr. Speer was last spring appointed a United States attorney in Georgia. His name is now before the senate for confirmation. He has meanwhile, under orders from the attorney general of the United States, been engaged in South Carolina in the prosecution of persons accused of violation of the election laws. This has made him an object of hatred to the South Carolina bourbons, and the South Carolina senators of course demand his defeat for the office in Georgia to which he is nominated. It is given out that he cannot be confirmed because of certain obligations which some republican senators are under to the South Carolina senators for votes on appropriations which must be returned in kind. But the Georgia senators are probably not disposed to honor the drafts of their lofty neighbors of the Palmetto State. The story that any republican senators' votes are mortgaged to the bourbon planter in South Carolina is, of course, a falsehood. The idea that the old rule of "senatorial courtesy," which was abolished in the cases of the New York and Boston editorships, despite the protests of Cullender and Platt in the one case and of Alar and Davies in the other, is now to be revived to enable Senators Hampton and Butler to jump on Emory Speer for having dared to appear in a United States court as a public prosecutor at the bidding of the government, is too absurd to admit of a moment's consideration.

Mr. Speer is capable and honest. He has been nominated by a republican President to a republican senate. He is obnoxious only to the representatives of the party which snarls power in South Carolina by the aid of such criminals as he has prosecuted. He can only be defeated by a combination between the defenders of southern bourbon methods and northern republicans who hold power solely because they prefer horror to these methods. There can be no room to doubt the result in such a case. Mr. Speer will be confirmed.

Is This Ordway's Feeder?

It is to be noted that on the very day that Gov. Ordway sent word to Dakota that the territory could not be admitted as a state the thermometer went down to 45 degrees below zero. It was a cold day for Dakota.

THE MAN ON THE AVENUE.

Small Talk About Men and Measures.

"I'm glad this thing is settled," said the men with the dimpled chin. When he was asked what he was talking about, his destination with much animation in this manner: "Why, this trouble between the senate and the house of representatives. Didn't know there had been any trouble, eh? Where have you been? It was whether Mrs. Corro Gordo would call first or the wives of the supreme court judges, or whether they should call on her first. We've been all torn up about it, but it's settled now, thank heaven. Mrs. Corro will call on the judges' wives first, and she will do it Monday. Now Mrs. Corro has given precedence at the President's reception, and we supposed that she would claim it right along through the winter. I don't know what would have happened if she had insisted upon it. I shudder when I think of it. Mrs. Corro has saved us from great trouble, I am sure."

One of the important bills to be introduced today is that of Col. Thad Thompson, making a great many changes in the laws concerning the whiskey tax. He proposes to have an unlimited period; to substitute yearly for monthly bonds; to permit collectors to provide special warehouses in which collectors may move whiskey from small distilleries, and to allow for leakage for eight years. He also proposes some sweeping changes in the method of collection of the tax. The office of the internal revenue commissioner is to be abolished, as are the present districts, each state and territory to be a district by itself, with one collector. The commissioners of customs is to have the duties of the commissioner of internal revenue added to his own. Col. Thompson says that if his bill is passed it will save \$3,000,000 a year to the government, secure honest service, and relieve taxpayers of many petty annoyances.

If a special notice could be sent to everybody in the United States that the capital would be closed to visitors on holidays there might be no annoyance caused by closing its doors. At present, however, many people consider a holiday good for sight seeing, and many travelers make their plans to spend a holiday in Washington. If they can only remain here one day they go away disappointed and a little angry. Many people were thus disappointed both on Christmas and New Year's days. There seems to be no particularly good reason why the building should not be open every day, as the capital police are on duty all the time.

Anybody who ever called up the central telephone office, waited five minutes for the operator to get his wires fixed, and then tried to tell somebody through the machine a story with a man's name in it, knows just how hard it is to make the name understood. The other fellow usually shouts "pell it." A speller at one end of the wire and a fair guesser at the other will usually make out the name, but when the guesser works by himself he gets mixed. The other day Mr. Spencer F. Baird, chief of the fish commission, telephoned to the telegraph office a message which he wanted sent to New York. When he had finished his message he added, "Spencer F. Baird," but neglected to state that it was a signature. The telegraph operator thought it was part of the message and understood it as "Answer if paid," and so the message went to New York. The result was confusion and annoyance.

"When I was in Louisville a couple of years ago," said the old sport, "there was a bright young fellow there who had a devouring passion for draw poker. He had plenty of money, a good business, and a fine family, but he wanted to play poker all the time. When he wasn't playing it he was drinking it. Poker hands were before his eyes, whether he was asleep or awake. He could not see two objects together without thinking of them as a pair ready to draw. Several articles of the same color always suggested a 'flush,' or a 'boob' to him. His mind ran on the subject so much that he got frightened—was afraid he was going to be insane. His friends were alarmed about him long before he realized his own danger. He stopped playing, but his mind kept working on poker hands just the same. He talked to a doctor about it, and was advised to get out of the city for a month or two for a change of scene and associations. He went away into the country with a friend, and the two spent most of their time hunting. He gradually got better, and after a fortnight he didn't think about poker any more. One day, when he had been thinking of a poker hand in a week, he was out with his friend, and two darkies, with their guns and three dogs, came out of a place at noon. He caught sight of them, stopped, struck his head with his fist, and said: 'By gosh, here it is again. Dog full on niggers.'"

AMUSEMENTS.

FORD'S—"THE BEGGAR STUDENT."  
The first comic opera of the season will be presented at Ford's opera house this evening, the new work being Millecker's "Beggar Student." Mr. Charles E. Ford's comic opera, containing many well known and popular artists, will appear. The opera is well spoken of. Miss Alice May, the leading singer, possesses a sweet voice, and has evoked favorable notice wherever she has appeared. The rest of the company are also decidedly good. The music of this opera is specially flowing, never drags, and is doubtless to afford several popular songs. The opportunity for scenic artists is good and it makes the most of it. If the company at all deserves the favorable criticism based upon it elsewhere it will make "The Beggar Student" a decided success.

THE NATIONAL—JOE JEFFERSON.  
Mr. Joseph Jefferson begins an engagement at the National theater to-night, opening in Sheridan's comedy, "The Rivals." Mr. Jefferson has added to his repertoire "The Cuckoo of the Heath" and "Lead Me Five Shillings," which, together with "Rip Van Winkle," will be presented during the engagement. He is supported by an excellent company, including Mr. R. L. Downing, of this city.

Patent Decision.

In doubling a patent case recently the secretary of the interior held that where an applicant files two or more applications for patents for divisions of the same subject matter, the references from one application to another required by rule 42 of the rules of practice relating to such cases, must specify the applications particularly by stating the dates of filing and serial numbers.

Representative Anderson's Bill.

Representative Anderson, of Kansas, will introduce in the house to-day a bill making the same allowance for rent and fuel to postmasters of third class offices, as that made to first and second class offices. Such a measure was recommended by Mr. Hutton, first assistant postmaster general, in his annual report this year.

Timed for Services in Alaska.

Commander J. B. Connelley, commanding the United States steamship Adams, at Sitka, Alaska, sends to the navy department word of Dec. 15, 1883, a letter from the Hon. William Gouverneur Morris, collector of that

port, thanking the officers and men of the Adams for the valuable service rendered by them at the sudden fire which threatened the total destruction of the custom house at Sitka. There was no material loss to government property.

THEY ARE VERY KIND.

Corro Gordo Williams's Opponents do not Wish to Overload the Old Man with any More Official Burdens.

The Kentucky senatorial fight is expected to culminate to-morrow. If the friends of Gov. Williams succeed in forcing the fighting by having the caucus meet then, they feel reasonably certain of securing his nomination. It was stated last night that the supporters of Mr. Blackburn were making extraordinary efforts to still further delay the caucus, as every day that passed gave him additional strength. The full list of his aspirants for the senatorship is as follows: John S. Cain, of Louisville; Hon. W. A. Sweeney, of Owensboro; Hon. John A. McKenna, Gov. Knott's present secretary of state; Representative Blackburn and Senator Williams. In the event of a prolonged fight in caucus between Senator Williams and Mr. Blackburn, and provided Mr. Corro's name is not brought into the contest, the opinion prevailed at Frankfort on Saturday that Mr. McKenna would in all probability be brought forward and nominated, as a compromise between the opposing factions. Mr. Watterson, of the Courier-Journal, arrived here yesterday, and while he is decidedly non-committal with regard to the prospects of the various candidates, it is intimated that his mission here is to confer with Mr. Corro, and it is possible to induce him to permit his name to go before the caucus. One of the objections urged by the opponents of Senator Williams to his re-nomination is that he has advanced years and declining health render it imprudent to impose upon him the labor of another term.

French-American Claims.

At the meeting of the French and American Claims commission, held Saturday, the following awards were made against the United States with interest at 5 per cent. from dates in 1803 and 1804: Francois Vinsonneau, St. Landry, La. \$1,133; Dominique Lalanne, St. Landry, La. \$1,031; A. B. Brechard, Averyelles, La. \$1,701; A. V. Carreau, La Fayette, La. \$1,005; A. A. Drexler, Assumption, La. \$400; Pierre Cori, New Orleans, La. \$150; Mrs. J. Aurianne, New Orleans, La. \$300; Eugene Girard, Plaquemine, La. \$248. The following cases against the United States were disallowed: Victor Carreau, La Fayette, La.; Charles Ferrant, New Orleans, La.; Joseph Stefford, St. Charles, La.; Jean Perillat, Brechard City, La.; Catherine M. Auviore, Mobile, La.; Jean Scutelle, Bayou La Paille, La.; Marie St. Bonheur, Jefferson, La.; Anne M. Wells, administrator, Alexandria, La.; Albin Bocheron, New Orleans, La.; also the case of Wm. Ogden Gilles against the republic of France.

The Hussar Treasures.

The solicitor of the treasury Saturday received a telegram from Mr. Thomas, the contractor for the recovery of the treasure on the British ship Hussar, saying that it would be impossible for him to come to Washington at present, but that he is having affidavits prepared to show that he is acting in good faith in his work, and is making it forward as rapidly as possible. The solicitor telegraphed in reply that it would be better for Mr. Thomas's interest for him to come to Washington at once, and present his side of the case to the department in person. The claims ordered against Mr. Thomas by Mr. Cross, the receiver appointed by the government, and Mr. Bead, who has advanced money to facilitate the work, are in effect that he is not dealing fairly with them, and is acting as though he would appropriate a portion of whatever treasure he may find to his own use.

Subcommittees.

Representative Cobb, chairman of the house committee on public lands, has made the following assignments of subcommittees: Homestead and pre-emption, Messrs. Seales, Henley, and Anderson; desert, swamp, and overflowed lands, Messrs. Oates, Belford, and Payson; land grants and forfeitures, Messrs. Cobb, Payson, Oates, Lewis, and Anderson; school lands and timber culture, Messrs. Shaw, an Eaton, and Brent; reservation of mineral lands, Messrs. Henry, Seales, and Belford; land office and surveys, Messrs. Lewis, Strait, and Brent; claims of states to pre-emption of sales of public lands, Messrs. Shaw, Van Eaton, and Strait.

The Creek Chief.

Isparheche, one of the rival chieftains of the Creek nation, accompanied by ex-Chief Cheato, Delegate Hodge, and Mr. Callahan, a missionary, called at the Indian bureau Saturday to pay their respects to the commissioner. Delegate Hodge presented his credentials and a letter of introduction from General Canby. Isparheche said that his delegation, representing his faction, would arrive in this city to-day. The commissioner will then listen to their statements in support of the claims of Isparheche to the office of the chief of the Creek nation.

The Propagating Gardens.

Mr. A. J. Kennedy, who is in charge of the government lands in the district, is now connecting Col. Crookwell's office with the United States propagating gardens, on the Monument grounds. To do this, he is connecting an air line, which extends from the gardens to the corner of Fourteenth and B streets, with one of the conductors in the Warrenton underground cable, recently laid for government use in this city.

An Ohio Opinion.

Ex-Representative Neal, of Ohio, arrived in the city last evening. Although he is a warm friend of Mr. Pendleton, he does not think that the present incumbent will be able to accomplish the senatorial nomination. He says that it is now generally conceded that Mr. Payne has the contest in his own hands, and that his election is a forgone conclusion.

Judge McNary's Resignation Received.

The resignation of Judge McNary, of the eighth judicial district, was received by the President Saturday. As it does not take effect before March 1, it is not likely that any one will be appointed to succeed him for some time yet.

Trying to Lead Pendleton.

If Corro positively declines, and Williams and Blackburn get into a dead-lock, and Col. Jones shouldn't care anything about the Kentucky senatorship, Ohio can lend a statesman if the question of citizenship can be fixed. There are more candidates for senator at Columbus than can be elected.

A Freezing Question.

Chicago Tribune.  
Why an Arctic inquiry should develop more than a political campaign is still a leading question in 65-year. Unfrozen specimens of the Arctic art may be viewed by the reader in our Washington reports.

The Select Few.

New York Sun.  
The virtues and accomplishments that might be thought requisite for a gentleman would take too long to enumerate. But probably all would agree that he must tell the truth and pay his debts as soon as possible. In other words, don't cheat.

Uncalled For Fear.

Timonium Tribune.  
The true spirit of journalism is not dead in the west, as has been alleged. In descending the excavation of Clark's house, the Pennsylvania mine was well with a dull and sickening thud. We feared they would overlook this.

Send it to Danville, Virginia.

George C. Boniface is getting ready to produce a new play, called "Civilization." There's a great deal of it. It's Mississippi, though something of the same sort has been repeatedly played off the stage in South Carolina.

Is No Danger of the Poorhouse.

Washington City.  
It is estimated that the United States senate is the wealthiest deliberative body in the world, the twenty-six members of that body representing \$180,000,000.

CURRENT GOSSIP.

A BASHFUL BACHELOR.

A rich young fellow,  
Who knew full well,  
The perils of love year,  
Went down Broadway,  
The other day,  
With soul distraught with fear.

He seemed afraid  
Of every maid,  
He met upon the street,  
If one did look at him,  
At him he shook,  
And sought some safe retreat.

But once he stopped  
And would have bowed,  
Down on his knees in mud;  
Pale with fright  
He saw a sight  
That made him with a thud.

For, standing there,  
With golden hair  
And eyes of deepest blue,  
A modest maid,  
Dressed in white,  
Looked up with glance as true.

His pulses stirred,  
"Will you, kind sir,"  
The pretty maiden said,  
"Please take me now,"  
With hurried tread,  
The pretty fellow fled.

Why did he fly—  
This youth so shy?  
His plan was incomplete;  
She only meant  
To ask the point  
To help her cross the street.

—New York Evening Journal.

An old fellow dog in Colerene  
Ran away with an old woman's bogey;  
But the wrathful old crones  
Hit him twice with a stick,  
And it was dreadful to hear the dog groan.

According to the Paris Morning News the American belle par excellence for the next season in London, viz. Miss Chamberlain, retired, will be Miss Julia Jackson, daughter of "Stonewall" Jackson, the famous confederate general.

E. D. WYNNELOW, the famous Boston forger, who almost succeeded in causing a capture in the diplomatic relations between England and America a few years ago, is now a successful business man in Buenos Ayres, South America.

MR. WILLIAM H. FOSTER, of Salem, Mass., is said to be the oldest bachelor in the United States. He has been fifty-nine years in the service of the Atlantic national bank, of which his family have been cashiers. He is 87 years of age.

A GENTLEMAN Rembrandt is said to have arrived in Paris, and is pronounced by competent judges to be superior to the one in the picture, valued at \$200,000. It was sent to St. Louis, Canada by Mr. H. H. Oliver, a Bordeaux merchant.

RICHARD DOYLE, just deceased, was himself the Brown of St. Louis, a celebrated company of "Brown, Jones and Robinson," who made the famous voyage up the Rhine thirty years ago, flung Phillips and Tom Taylor, the dramatists, were the other two.

CLEVELAND is very justifiably congratulating itself over her healthfulness. This laudable growing rapidly in population, having increased over 70 per cent. during 1870 and 1880, and yet the number of deaths has steadily declined for three years, the totals being 3,727 in 1881, 3,563 in 1882, and 3,429 in 1883.

THE south is fast coming to rival the north in locomotive manufacturing. In 1879 there were in this section 180 mills, with 713,990 spindles and 15,222 looms, while to-day there are 314 mills, with 1,736,122 spindles and 21,878 looms. No feature of southern development is more encouraging than this rapid growth of manufacturing.

THE smallest inventions sometimes prove the most lucrative. A San Francisco lady, inventor of a baby carriage, received \$14,000 for her patent. The paper pal, the invention of a Chicago lady, yields a large income. The gimlet-pointed screw, the idea of a little girl, has realized millions of dollars to its patentee.